DECEMBER DEMANDS

Many Needed Things at the Right Price.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets at \$15, worth half as much again.

Ladies' Coats at \$20, sold for \$25 and Jackets at \$4.95 and \$7.45. The prices on them at one time were \$18

Any one who wants to buy lowpriced garments will here see them. They will wear longer and look better than garments that cost as much again elsewhere.

See our Children's Cloaks at \$2.95 in sizes 4, 5 and 8, worth \$6 to \$8. The largest stock of Alaska Seal Skin Capes and Coats in Indiana.

AYRES & CO.

P. S .- ley Wool square (Fascinators) at all prices from the lowest up.

Our China Store (not a mere de partment) abounds in beautiful things.

DINNER SETS, TEA SETS. INDIVIDUAL PIECES. VASES, JARS, PITCHERS, Cups and Saucers, Stand Ornaments,

EVERY GRADE AND ALL PRICES.

Combine the useful with the beautiful for Christmas. Come get ideas if you don't want the goods.

-ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER

Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

ART EMPORIUM.

CHRISTMAS!

Come buy now! You will have the pick of our heavy stock. Orders given now will be held for delivery Christmas.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY, 33 South Meridian St. Agency for Soule's Photographs.

ENGRAVED WEDDING and PARTY INVITATIONS.

Visiting Cards and Embossed Stationery.

Correct Styles-Lowest Prices. We do all our own work in this line. WM. B. BURFORD, 21 West Washington street.

- SLOAN'S -BEEF, WINE AND IRON

This admirable preparation so successfully used during the past ten years, has now become almost a necessity to that class of patients requiring a mild but efficient tonic, combining the virtues of Fresa Beef, a sound quality of Sherry Wine, and a Salt of Iron, which strengthens but does not constipate. lts use in Convalescence, Wasting Diseases, Dyspepsia, Alcoholism, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility and General Prostration, is too well known to require further comment. GEO, W. SLOAN, 22 West Washington St., Indianapolis.

A CELEBRATED PAINTING.

Cooper's "Mount Calvary" on Exhibition at the When.

There is now on exhibition at the When a belebrated painting by an American artist. It is the scene on Calvary, by A. D. M. Cooper, of San Jose, Cal., whose study ment aver that Mrs. Koesters was poiwas in Paris. The painting has been exhibited about the country for several years and at Cleveland was viewed by 75,000 people. It comes here from St. Louis in care of L. Lincoln, one of its owners. The canvas is thirteen feet in height and eleven in width and is well placed with proper lights at the When.

though it required much boldness on the or purpose, which they insisted was the part of an American artist to undertake such an effort, the canvas shows that he has not failed in the attempt. Of its kind, it is the most ambitious of any American. The Christ, the central figure, of course, is in the hands of two Roman soldiers who are about to bind Him to the cross that lies at His feet. On either side and toward the background are the other two crosses erected. On the left of the Christ are the weeping women, Mary Magdalen partially supporting the Madonna, who has dropped to the ground. Back of these are Martha, with head bowed, and Mary, the mother of James. On the right of the central figure are the Romans, the centurion sent by Pilate to see that the crucifixion was properly done, Calaphas, the high priest, the Roman standard bearer and the cruel soldiers who are preparing the cross for its divine victim. The artist has departed from the accepted conception of the Christ; although the face shows pity, compassion, mercy and other divine attributes, together with agony, it is without that feminin-ity which the old masters gave it. The wan cheeks show the suffering, the wrinkled forehead marks the agony of the moment and the partially opened lips, as if to speak the Father's forgiveness for the sins of the oppressors, give the compassion. The upturned eyes are fascinating to the observer. To the right of the Savior is the fierce and hardened face of the Homan who is binding him. The Roman to the left half turns his head to look with contempt on the women who are weeping and wailing. The centurion is mounted on a magnificent Arabian horse that strains on the bit to get away from the scene. There is great work on the faces of the two soldiers who are preparing the cross, faces full of vindictiveness and hardened hate. They bend eagerly at their work, their rough huge hands standing out in strong contrast to the slender hands of the Christ. Up the hill from the direction of Jerusalem the thieves are being pushed, and the head of one of them can just be seen over the brow of the knoll on which the crosses are being erected. The face of the high priest, thoughtful and half doubting, is a study.

The Madonna face is completely relaxed, to sweet and sad, almost holy. The face of Mary Magdalen is beautiful, even in its sorrow. The coloring of the painting is as good as that in Munkacay's femous works, and the red suggests Rubens. There are many shades of red, all in perfect harmony. The objects of still life in the foreground stand out very real, and from the crown of thorns in the foreground to the an mounting one of the crosses in the far background is a most admirable perspective. The value of the painting is placed at \$75,000, an offer of \$40,000 from a church having been declined. It has now passed out of the artist's hands. For a week or longer the painting will be on free exhibition at the

DID SHE LOVE HIM?

Theory Upon Which the State Proceeds in the Wagner Trial.

Claim that She Wanted to Marry Koesters and Committed Four Murders to This End-Warmly Contested.

With the convening of the Criminal Court vesterday morning the wrangle between opposing counsel over the personnel of the jury was begun anew. The announcement of counsel for the defense at the adjournment of the court the evening before that the defense was probably satisfied with the jury and would, unless some serious objection was found, accept it yesterday morning served to attract to the room a crowd of curious spectators even larger than the day before. Long before the hour for convening court all available seats were occupied and it was with difficulty that the late arrivals obtained even standing room. The galleries were packed and the space inside the railing was likewise crowded and seats had been arranged well up to the tables occupied by the attorneys. The crowd was orderly and there was little disturbance at any time during the day. STILL WRANGLED OVER THE JURY.

Contrary to the expectation the jury was not accepted and all morning was continued the quizzing by counsel in their tireless search to discover, if possible, the feelings of each juror called. It was 12 o'clock before an acceptable jury was found and formally accepted by both the State and the

As finally accepted it is as follows: A. C. Toon, J. A. Risk, G. S. Sistoff, Charles Furgeson, Abiel Stratton, Marion Eubanks, George Adams, Conrad Rabb, John Dowden, Samuel Schafer, T. E. Meeks and William

During the morning a number of jurors

had been called, examined and excused by

either the State or the defense. Among the number called and excused was Robert Martindale, who said he had formed an There have been and will be convictions on opinion of the guilt of the accused and he did not know whether this opinion would require evidence to remove it or not. After the jury was accepted the court adjourned till 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour the immense crowd which had filled the room during the morning was again present and standing room was not obtainable for the late arrivals. There were an unusually large number of ladies in attendance and a number of them of prominent families of the North Side. Almost the entire afternoon was occupied

oy counsel in argument as to the admissi-

bility of the evidence upon the theory of the State that Anna Wagner wanted to marry Charles Koesters, and poisoned the family in order to accomplish her purpose. Mr. Spaan announced that before the opening statements were made to the jury the counsel wished to argue to the court a point of law which had arisen, and the ccurt ordered the jury withdrawn from the room in charge of the bailiff. Mr. Duncan then stated that it was the desire of the State to make certain statements in the opening statement of facts as to the theory spon which the prosecution was proceeding. This theory was that the motive for the crime charged in the indictment was to remove obstacles in the way of the accused marrying Charles Koesters, and he desired to state all the facts in relation to the other deaths. Mr. Brown said that no indictment had been returned against the accused for the murder of the other members of the family than Clara Koesters. He argued that no defendant could be tried for two crimes at one and the same time, and under an indictment for one crime evidence to prove another could not be introduced. "I am aware," said he, "of two exceptions to this general rule in this State, the one to show guilty knowledge and the other guilty intent. This evidence would only be admissible in this case if we attempt to show that poison was administered under misapprehension of the nature of the drug. It would then be admissible to show that others of the same family had died, displaying the same symptoms after having taken the drug. There is no question of intent in this case, we admit. If she administered the poison on May 23 to Clara Koesters she is presumed to intend the natural consequences of her act, and is guilty of murder in the first degree." Counsel then read decisions of the Supreme Court in support of the position of the defense. The evidence of other deaths which the State desires to introduce in this case is not to prove that she administered the drug with guilty intent, for the law pre-sumes that. The State desires to bolster up this case against this defendant for the

murder of Clara Koesters by showing that there were other deaths. STATE'S THEORY EXPLAINED. Mr. Duncan then arose and said it was their desire to show that in pursuance of a plan to remove all obstacles in the way of her becoming the wife of Charles Koesters, and for that reason they wished to show the facts relating to these other deaths. "If there is no evidence," said he, "that these others died other than natural deaths the evidence will not damage this

Mr. Spaan: "Mr. Duncan, do I understand that you will not in your opening state-

Mr. Duncan replied that he would not aver that Mrs. Mary Koesters was poisoned. After a little cross-questioning and explanations it was decided to continue the argument upon the disputed point and have it settled once for all, and Mr. Duncan then read decisions to support the theory of the State. He read authorities holding that it was competent for the State to show other causes or acts than the one This is the work of the artist's life, and | charged if they formed a part of the plan case in this trial. It was argued by the State that when the commission of crimes other than that charged in the indictment served to show a motive for the commis sion of the crime charged it was competent to prove the crimes not charged in the indictment. Continuing, Mr. Duncan said: "We contend that if this defendant desired to become the wife of Charles Koesters, and she believed the lives of these other prsons stood between her and the accomplishment of her purpose, then the evidence tending to show that she was guilty of poisoning them is admissible."

Mr. Spaan, speaking for the defense, said that the theory of the State did not make the evidence competent simply because it was the theory of the State. Upon the threshold of this case the defense is entitled to know the theory of the State and upon what they propose to base their theory. Unless a theory has reasonableness to establish motive or intent it is not competent to go to the jury with the evidence. "The State proposes to show motive for the poisoning of Clara Koesters," said he, "in showing the poisoning of the others, What is their theory to get this evidence before the jury? They say they are going to show a well-formulated plan on the part of the defendant to marry Charles Koesters. They are also going to admit that the wife and child died natural deaths. Now look at the monstrosity of that theory and its injustice. Under the motive alleged to exist who is the first person to murderthe wife, and they admit that she died a

natural death in October, 1832." Mr. Duncan: "That death may have suggested the others." Mr. Spaan: "That is another fantastic suggestion born only of a controlling desire to get this evidence before the jury. Upon the question of this defendant's love for Charles Koesters I have nothing to say at this time. I am perfectly willing that they go to the jury on that if they wish, but as to the other part of that theory bringing in evidence of these other deaths to deprive this defendant of her life or liberty I shall object and use all my ability and ingenuity to prevent such an injustice being done this defendant. It is not enough to admit this evidence to the jury that the prosecution says it is their 'theory' that these other deaths will disclose a motive. It is for the court to say whether the evidence tends to establish the motion which the State says it will." Mr Spaan then took up the decision which had been cited by Mr. Duncan in support of the State's theory and argued that they were not in point and not applicable to the position of the State in this case, "Suppose that the State Intends to introduce evidence which tends to establish their theory," suggested the court. "That is what I have been trying to show." replied Mr. Spaan. "The court should go back to that and inquire as to the theory itself. I am contending that they should not be permitted to go to the jury at all

with such a fantastic theory. The court is

to judge whether evidence tends to sus-

tain the theory, and we are asking you to

decide now before they are permitted to go to the jury and prejudice their minds

all on such a preposterous theory."

Mr. Spaan then continued to argue upon the analogy of cases cited by the State. In closing Mr. Spaan said: "Now, your Honor, we believe that an error will be committed if this evidence is admitted. I presume the State will urge that the effect of the evidence can be controlled by the instructions of the court. We all know, however, that when the poison of suggestion reaches the mind of a juror it is only a question of time till it infects the mind and prejudices the jury. A theory ought to be scrutinized and it should appeal to the reasonableness of the court the same as evidence. The mere statement of counsel that they would introduce evidence to make their theory should not be accepted by the court that the theory is competent to be included in the opening statement of the prosecution."
Mr. Brown asked: "Ought not your Honor to hear the evidence which the State claims will substantiate their theory? The State claims the defendant was almost crazy to marry Koesters, but there is no evidence to support this theory. Will your Honor allow them to go to the jury on a scheme or a theory for which they have no

rather than the competency of the pro-posed evidence?" Mr. Spaan: "No, sir. I think the court

By the court: "How is the court to determine whether there is such evidence?" Mr. Brown: "By the statement of the counsel as to what evidence they have or by the introduction of witnesses." By the court: "I don't think it is proper for the court to hear evidence at this stage Mr. Erown: "Then let the reporter take down a verbatim report of Mr. Duncan's opening statement, and we wish to have our exceptions noted in this report. It was agreed between counsel that the exceptions of the defense should be noted in the record without the usual necessity of interrupting Mr. Duncan and have the exception noted

MR. DUNCAN'S STATEMENT. The jury was then brought into the court room and took their seats. Mr. Duncan made the opening statement for the prosecution. He began with the usual formality of reading the indictment against the defendant, charging the murder of Clara Koesters, on May 23, and the section of the statutes upon which the indictment was re-"The defendant," he said, "is guilty of murder in the first degree, or she is in-nocent of any crime, and it is incumbent upon the State to establish her guilt beyond all reasonable doubt before it can ask for conviction. The evidence in this case will be circumstantial. Persons committing such crimes as these do not call persons to witness their acts or their consequences, and the evidence must be proven by circumstances. circumstantial evidence and when clearly shown it is the highest order of evidence Where a crime is proven by circumstantial evidence a conviction is as warranted as where it is proven by eye witnesses. This doctrine is the established law of all civilized nations." Mr. Duncan then recounted the story of the mysterious deaths in the Koesters family and said it would be shown by the evidence that the defendant had been employed as a servant in the family for about a year prior to the first death and was on account of her being of the same nationality, made, more or less so, one of the family, though she was a servant. "It will be in evidence that Anna Wagner in a visit to a sister-in-law had been told by the latter, that if she (the defendant) would take good care of the children and treat Mr. Koesters kindly she might some day become mistress of the family. She was a German girl who had come here to better her condition and it will be in evidence that her attention had been called to her lot and that in conversation with another woman Anna Wagner had said that Mrs. Koesters 'had it too good,' and in explanation spoke of her privileges and the support of her husband. This will be introduced to show that the defendant had a desire to become the mistress of the household as suggested by the sister-in-

"The evidence will disclose that prior to the death of the wife the conduct and manner of the defendant was only that of a servant, but that after the death of the wife and the advent of the father and mother of Mr. Koesters into the household the manner of the servant changed toward Koesters. It will be shown that she purchased clothing and other things for the children and when Koesters asked her not to do it in the future and offered to repay the amounts expended she refused to accept it. There are a number of little things that will come out in this case that standing alone are insignificant, but when taken collectively go to show a motive for the crime." Mr. Duncan then dwelt at length upon the attentions and solicitude of the defendant for the children and Mr. Koesters. "The evidence will also disclose that during the life time of Mrs. Koesters the defendant was given and took Thursday and Sunday afternoons for herself, but that after the death of the wife she refused to take these afternoons to herself. It will also be proven that at her own suggestion over the objection of Koesters her pay was reduced to \$2 per week, although prior to the death of the wife she had refused to

work for less than \$3 per week." The hour of adjournment having arrived and Mr. Duncan announcing that it would be impossible for him to conclude last night the jury was instructed not to converse or read newspaper accounts of the case and were excused till 9 o'clock this morning. when Mr. Duncan will resume his opening

May Reduce the Bill.

It is intimated that the Commissioners will make a reduction in the bill presented by Dr. Eisenbeiss for \$1,200 for the chemical analysis made of the stomachs of the

REVISING THE SCHOOL LAWS.

Superintendent Vories Codifying Them for the Benefit of Teachers.

State School Superintendent Hervey Vories is making a revision of the school those sections which give protection to school teachers from eager, grasping trustees. The revision, when complete, will contain the opinions of the Supreme Court brought down to date, together with opinions of the State superintendent on all questions relative to the common schools of this State. The trustees of the State have, in many instances, shown a willingness to bind teachers in their articles of contract down to stipulations in direct contravention of the statutes. For instance, in contracting with a teacher to teach a term of school it is generally stipulated in the articles that he shall not receive pay for certain legal holidays, when the statute expressly affirms that he shall. Stipulations are made against the payment of wages in cases where contagious diseases break up the schools, and in case of fire where school houses are burned, it will generally be found in the articles of agreement between teacher and trustees that the latter has bound the former not to receive or expect to receive pay for the term of school to be taught in case the building is burned down and no other is constructed, while the law provides that in such cases the trustee is liable on the contract for the full amount of the teacher's wages. The law will be fully and completely conserved in the revision and will be found of great value to the teachers of the State who follow teaching as a profession, as well as the trustees, who may, by a careful perusal of the book, become better educated in regard to the rights of the teacher, and the bounds of their own powers in restricting them by contracts which are against the provisions of the

FOUGHT WITH A MANIAC. Turnkey Collins Has an Exciting Scuffle

at the Jail. Turnkey Collins had a brief but exciting scuffle with a lunatic at the jail yesterday afternoon. William Weathers was arrested several weeks ago and held for Tutle called at her house yesterday he the action of the grand jury for burglary, Pending the action of the grand jury he was confined in the jail. He had not been in the county bastile many days till he developed marked signs of insanity, and Monday morning he was declared insane by a commission. It was decided to remove him to the asylum yesterday after-

When the time came for the removal turnkey Collins entered the cell room and told Weathers they had decided to permit him to take a ride in company with an officer. Weathers refused to accompany him, and backed into the corner of the room and prepared for resistance if an attempt was made to force him to leave the room. Recognizing that promptness was necessary the turnkey immediately seized the insane man and threw him upon his back. He was then shackled and handcuffed and removed to the asylum in charge of Sheriff Emmett and deputies Scanlon and Callahan.

WANTS TO RETAIN IT

should say at the outstart that the State shall not be permitted to go to the jury at Col. Lilly's Reasons for Not Returning Encampment Balance.

> Ex-Judge Buskirk Refuses His Salary Warrant-Dangerous Buildings Given Attention by the Building Inspector.

Colonel Lilly, chairman of the Citizens' Executive Board of the late encampment, is not in favor of returning the encampment balance, raised by a tax levy, to the city treasury. He gave out the following statement yesterday:

"The question should not be considered.

I hope that the agitation will not prove

that it would have been more satisfactory to the public if nothing had been saved. I do not think that the city has reason to complain. We have saved it over \$40,000 of the sum appropriated, besides a profit of over \$12,000 in its general fund on the tax already levied. The same purpose has been accomplished as if the whole fund had been expended and the general expression, coming directly to us, is that the balance should remain where it is, to carry on the important work in which the assemblage Commercial Club fund of about \$42,000 was subscribed by about 25 per cent. of the business men of Indianapolfs, and the bulk of it by less than two hundred individuals and firms, who will also pay their shares Comercial Club have already paid toward the expenses of the encampment a sum greater than the amount the whole city will be called upon to pay. Of nearly \$67,-000 expended \$32,500 was from the city funds, and about \$34,000 from the other funds. The city, after appropriating \$75,000, was only asked to sell bonds to the amount of \$35,000, which was paid over to the en-campment treasurer, and expended under the direction of the city committee, appointed by the Council. Of this \$35,000 pointed by the Council. Of this \$35,000 nearly \$32,500 was used, the remaining \$2,500 being returned to the city treasury. Again, when the encampment-tax levy was made, it called for 4½ cents on the stock of \$100, and there will be realized from this levy next year about \$45,000, which, added to the \$2,500 already paid back to the city, makes \$47,500, leaving over \$12,000 to be turned into the general fund of the city treasury from the encampment tax. Thus it will be seen that even if the assemblage committee should pay this money over to the city treasury the tax levy would not be reduced one cent, as the bonds are all sold that will be sold; the tax levied will be collected and will realize for the city treasury over \$12,000 besides paying the bonds. It must also be remembered that the economy practiced saves the taxpayer the further levy of 4% cents for another year, which is now not

The Commercial Club has fairly earned this money for the use of its treasury in prosecuting work of like nature for which it was subscribed, and there it should remain. Besides, there are obvious legal reasons which might interfere with an attempt to turn the money over to the city I can, therefore, see no reason, either in justice, equity or law, why this money should be turned over to the city, and I shall, therefore, continue to oppose it.

THE CADI IS WROTH.

He Does Not Propose to Get a Half a Day the Worst of It. The late Cadi Buskirk called at the Centroller's office yesterday to get the back salary due. Buskirk went out of office on Oct. 13, the charter providing that the term expires at noon on that day. The Controller offered him his salary up to noon of that day, but the distinguished jurist wanted pay for the entire day. He claimed that the law contemplated no half days. The Controller showed him that the law specifically stated that the term ended at noon, allowing him only a half day on the wind-up. If the city pays for the entire day the city will lose a day's salary every time a change is made in the office of Police Judge. The ex-Cadi did not see it in this light, and he refused to take the warrant offered him by the Controller. Ex-Judge Buskirk still owes the city fees collected during the last few weeks of his administration. He may let the city sue for the fees so as to establish his right to a full day's pay on Oct. 13.

MUST HAVE FIRE ESCAPES. The Building Inspector on an Annual Tour-A Danger.

Building Inspector Pendergast started out on a tour, yesterday, which is prescribed by the city charter. This requires him to make an inspection of factories once a year. He will give instructions to R. G. Harsheim & Co. to put on a fire escape at the building at the southwest corner of South and Meridian streets. The firm operate an overall factory and on the third floor employ 135 girls in very close quarters. Only one stairway reaches to this floor and it is scarce four feet in width. There would be much danger in case of fire. At the Parry cart works the inspector found an elevator with the guards broken, but the firm, upon having their attention called to this, promptly had the guards put in proper or-

The building inspector will give attention to several other factories that employ women this week. He has information of a dry goods store that has a top floor crowded with women, but without sufficient means of egress in case of a fire.

Plenty of Ordinances. Members of the Council have the ordinone or more ordinances on the stocks. Mr. Shaffer wants the East-market customers better protected. He claims that short measures and light weights have become scandal at the market house.

Want a New Pest House. The City Health Board has sent a request to the County Commissioners for a conference looking to the location of a new pesthouse. The Commissioners will meet with the Health Board next week.

Hose Contracts Signed. The new contracts for hose made by the Board of Safety, on Monday night, were signed yesterday, and the new supply will

be sent to the city at an early day. Map of Garfield. The city engineer is making a topograph-

ical map of Garfield Park with a view of fixing a location for the proposed lake. EJECTED BY THE LANDLORD.

A Poor, Deserted Woman Driven from Her Rented Home.

Yesterday morning Dr. Tutle, of the City

Dispensary, visited Mrs. McGowan, who had attempted suicide by taking morphine the evening before, as told in yesterday's Journal. Mrs. McGowan said the reason she had taken the poison was that she was in destitute circumstances and her husband had abandoned her while she was absent from home seeking employment. There was \$2 due for rent upon the property which she occupied, and she said the rental agent had threatened to eject her from the house unless this amount was paid immediately. Finding herself abandoned by her husband, and with three children to support and nothing upon which to support them, she sought surcease of sorrow in the deadly poison which she had taken. When Dr.

found it unoccupied, and the woman was being cared for by the neighbors. She said the landlord had executed his threat to eject her for the nonpayment of the rent. and she was forced to leave yesterday morning. She said the name of the land-lord was Emanuel Perkins. The name Emanuel Perkins does not appear in the city directory and he could not be located.
Dr. Tutle says Mrs. McGowan will proba-bly recover.

A Case of Destitution.

There is a case of destitution out on East Washington street. There has been much sickness in the family and the health office reports that the case is a worthy one. Any charitably inclined person can obtain the address of the family by inquiring at the Board of Health office, in the courthouse basement, or the location of the house will be shown by a health officer if any applies at Il o'clock this morning.

Will Exhume Mrs. Edwards's Body.

made upon her several months ago was responsible for her death. Dr. Beck talked with the daughters of Mrs. Edwards yesterday, but was unable to glean any additional facts from them. He is a witness in the Anna Wagner case now on trial in the Criminal Court, and may be called upon

to discover, if possible, whether the assault

to testify in that case to-day. If he is not he will have the body exhumed and make his examination. If it is not made to-day it will be made as soon as the coroner has the time to make it.

GRAND ARMY ELECTIONS.

Officers Chosen by Various Posts Last Evening.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, Monday night, by Major Robert Anderson Post: Zack T. Landers commander, T. J. Browning S. V. commander, Charles M. Dalrymple J. V. commander, C. M. Booth chaplain, J. M. Bohmie Q. M., B. F. Dubois surgeon, George H. Childs O. D., John P. Yates O. G. Trustees: W. M. Cochran, Isom Griffin, H. J. Schonaker.

Representatives to the State encampment: W. M. Cochran, J. M. Bohmie, H. M. Bron-son, C. M. Booth, W. H. Calvert, L. B. Alternates: J. W. Murphy, J. W. Fort, T. J. Browning, Wilson Catt, B. F. Dubois, E. Cleland. A very large meeting of George H. Thomas Woman's Relief Corps was held, yesterday afternoon, and the following offi-cers were elected: President, Mrs. Alice Ross; vice presidents, Mrs. Margaret Sulgrove, Mrs. Frances E. Smock; chaplain Mrs. Artemena Hornaday; treasurer, Mrs. Rebecca Sulgrove; conductor, Mrs. Alice Forest; guard, Mrs. Garr; delegates to State convention: Mrs. H. B. Walker, Mrs. Sallie Haskell, Mrs. Anna Woollen; alternates: Mrs. Ella Zinn, Mrs. Dr. Ferguson, George H. Thomas Post elected officers, last night, as follows: Rev. D. R. Lucas commander, C. E. Merrifield senior vice commander, Z. A. Smith junior vice com-mander, R. M. Smock quartermaster, W. E. Shilling officer of the day, Dr. Adolph Blitz surgeon, Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk chaplain, Jacob Hoffman officer of guard. Representatives to State encampment; Z A. Smith, W. F. Hitt, G. B. Thompson, George B. Walton, G. R. Ellis, C. E. Merrifield, W. C. Phipps, B. C. Shaw, Augustin Brice, Charles W. Lefler, W. C. David. Alternates: J. H. Porter, Vincent Carter, Adolph Blitz, S. M. Compton, Dr. Boynton, F. E. Engle, Henry Nicolai, George W. Miller, John Reed, John Roomshild, J. N. Col. Samuel Merrill was given a most hearty informal reception and, after the election of officers, made an exceedingly interesting talk about India and the attitude of Great Britain to the United States.

BROAD RIPPLE LINE TAX. Heavy Remonstrances from Washington Township People.

A vigorous remonstrance is being made by property holders in Washington township to the County Commissioners levying a two-per-cent. tax on property within the township for the benefit of the Broad Ripple electric line. They claim that the sum realized by a two-per-cent. tax levy will pay for the building and equipping of the line. The commissioners say they have not yet had time to consider the question, but will do so as soon as their routine work is disposed of, and that when they are ready to consider it both sides will be permitted to have a hearing. The commissioners have as yet taken no action on the request of the Citizens' company to be permitted to cross the river bridges with their electric lines. The company at the present time has the right to cross them with their mule lines, and they want the right to cross them for the same length of time that their charter runs in

the suburbs Street-Car Notes.

Four additional trailers have been put on the English-avenue and North Illinoisstreet line. There has been a loud clamor for trailers on this line for some time. Twenty-five new vestibule motor cars have been ordered by the Citizens' Street-railroad Company of the St. Louis Carbuilding Company. General Manager McLean has insisted that the company finish these cars as rapidly as possible, as the street-car company has every available motor car now in service on the local lines. The street-car company is engaged in a controversy with the Indianapolis Light and Power Company as to the contract for furnishing electric power. The street-car company insists that the contract calls for six hundred horse power at the generator, while the power company claims that the strength of six hundred horse power is to be furnished at the engine. Manager Mc-Lean will try to have the machinery for the new power-house on West Washington street purchased at once.

The Burns' Celebration. The Burns celebration committee of the Caledonian Quolting Club held another meeting last night. The committee on address reported that they had secured the consent of Governor Matthews to make the Burns oration. Some of the best talent of the country are in correspondence with the club, and the celebration on Jan. 25 prom-

ises to be one of universal interest Dunlap's Celebrated Hats. The best hats made and all the other new style hats at "Seaton's Hat Store," 27 North Pennsylvania street.

Masonic Emblems

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